constant (1980-81) prices in Gujarat for the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are Rs. 2585, Rs. 2351 and Rs. 2929 respectively showing a decrease in 1993-94 and increase in 1994-95.

(c) Quarterly estimates of per capita income are not prepared.

Demand to increase quota of Kerosene, sugar and edible oil to Gujarat

133. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has made a demand to increase the quota of kerosene, sugar, edible oil etc. which is being given by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to increase the quota of above items in view of the increasing population of tribal and backward people in the State; and

(e) if so, the details of item-wise quota increase by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e) Requests for increase in the allocation of commodities for Public Distribution System (PDS) are received from time to time from different States, including Gujarat. Decisions to increase allocations are largely governed by availability of the commodity with the Central Government.

Government of Gujarat had requested for increase in the monthly allocation of wheat to 1,00,000 tonnes from 53,500 tonnes. Central Government has, on an adhoc basis, increased their allocation by 21,500 tonnes of wheat per month from May, 1995 to Decembr, 1995. The demand for imported edible oils from Gujarat from July to October, 1995 and the allocations made are as follows:—

Month (1995)	Demand (MTs)	Allocation (MTs)
July	8000	4000
August	4000	6000
September	8000	—
October	4000	—

Allocations for September and October will be decided based on the offtake of earlier allocations by Gujarat and demand from other States/UTs.

There is no proposal to increase the allocations of kerosene and levy sugar on a selective basis to any State including Gujarat. An overall growth rate of three per cent per annum in the allocations of kerosene have been maintained for the past three years. Within this overall increase, States with per capita availability less than the National average are given a differential increase in the allocation. During 1994-95, the allocation of SKO to Gujarat was 8.08 lakh tonnes. The per capita consumption of SKO through the PDS in Gujarat for 1994-95 was 19.52 kgs. as against the National average of 10.75 kgs.

Central Government has also decided to increase the allocations of levy sugar to all States/UTs by five per cent on an adhoc basis with effect from September, 1995.

Amount Required for Expansion and Development of various industries

134. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:
SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an

assessment regarding the amount required for extension of basic facilities for expansion and development of various industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount required for expenditure in road, power, communication, ports and airport sectors separately;

(d) whether Government have identified the various sources to mobilise the funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount likely to be mobilised therefrom, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The Eighth Plan projects an investment of Rs. 7,98.000 crores to be made by public and private sectors during 1992—97, of which, investment in electricity, gas and water supply is Rs. 1,02.120 crores, transport Rs. 37,910 crores and communication Rs. 26,000 crores.

(c) The public sector outlay in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 12,833 crores for roads, Rs. 79,538.74 crores for power. Rs. 25,109.98 crores for communication, Rs. 3,557 crores for ports and Rs. 1,651 crores for airports.

(d) and (e) The total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 7,98.000 crores is to be financed by public sector saving of Rs. 68,900 crores, private corporate sector savings of Rs. 68,930 crores, household savings of Rs. 6,05.170 crores and foreign borrowings of Rs. 55.000 crores.

बछावत आयोग की अनुसंसाओं का क्रियान्वयन

135. **श्री गोविन्दराम गिरीः** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या बछावत आयोग की अनुशंसाओं का क्रियान्वयन सभी समाचार-पत्रमालिकों ने कर दिया था, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे संस्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां इन्हें क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है और इसके आधारभूत कारण क्या है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) और (ख) बछावत वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारिशें लागू करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1559 समाचार पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों में से 620 ने पूरी तरह से और 35 ने आंशिक रूप से सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित कर दी है। कार्यान्वयन की राज्य-वार स्थिति संलग्न है [देखिए परिशिष्ट 174, अनुपत्र सं० 7]। सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित न किये जाने का मुख्य कारण वित्तीय कठिनाईयां है।

Child Labour Advisory Board

136. SHRI K. RAHAMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Child Labour Advisory Board has been constituted, if so, when;

(b) how many meetings of the Child Labour Advisory Board have been held so far;

(c) if no meetings are held, the reasons for not holding the meetings; and

(d) by when Government propose to hold the meeting of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Central Advisoty Board on Child Labour (CABCL) was constituted on 4.3.1981 and was last re-constituted on 2.11.94. The last meeting of the CABCL was held on 19.4.93 while several meetings of the CABCL were held since its constitution. The exact number of such meetings of held since its constitution is being ascertained and will be furnished as soon as it is available.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.